

The Roy Cohn mob and 'Dirty Dick' Morris

by Anton Chaitkin

Richard Morris, political strategist to the President, is a product and trainee of the central machine of vice and treachery in the Anglo-American world, an apparatus whose criminality extends into the greatest tragedies and outrages against our civilization in recent decades.

Dick Morris's gangster "professional" methods of bold lying and fraudulent work, his record of betraying his client, the President, while working directly for the President's enemies, reflects the Morris family's lifelong links to master criminal Roy M. Cohn.

Americans remember Cohn, and revile his memory as the fascist chief counsel to Joe McCarthy's Senate committee in the early 1950s political witch-hunts. Later, Cohn became the Commissar of Sleaze in New York City, representing the interests of mobsters, while exerting corrupt influence over both the Democratic and Republican parties, all the way to Washington.

Dick Morris's father, attorney Eugene J. Morris, is Roy Cohn's first cousin; Cohn was intimate with the Morrises, from his childhood up until his death from AIDS, in 1986. Roy Cohn was an ever-present force in Dick Morris's life, as Morris was growing up, and once he stepped into the profession of political fixer.

It was Eugene Morris who gave Cohn's biographer, Nicholas von Hoffman, the inside story on how Eugene's Aunt Dora had turned her young son, Roy, into a "sissy"; and the senior Morris supplied von Hoffman with rare Cohn family photographs going back to the 1920s and 1930s. Eugene Morris had been a high-placed representative of the Cohn machine in both New York and London since Dick's childhood. And, in the case of Dickie, the acorn didn't fall very far from the tree.

Having been fired by the U.S. Senate, the disgraced Roy Cohn started a second career in the late 1950s: attorney and fixer for organized crime bosses. He became feared as a potential deployer of killers, who was himself politically protected; a whirling dervish of extortion, sodomy, blackmail, and corruption of justice—from his friend, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, on down.

Dulles, Dewey, and the killer elite

Roy Cohn's "strange bedfellow" relationship to "Gay" Edgar Hoover is well known. But, the Cohn story is far more complex, and involves the sponsorship and protection of Cohn by some of America's best-known "liberal" Wall Street

Republicans, including some powerful people associated with the "one-world federalist" apparatus that Cohn and McCarthy purportedly battled during the height of the Red Scares. Some of these Cohn patrons are on record as detesting him personally. Nevertheless, at crucial moments, they gave a boost to his career, kept him out of prison, and used him as a pivotal figure in their "Murder, Inc." apparatus.

The Roy Cohn story—and, by extension, the "Dirty Dick" Morris story—reveals just how close some of America's most respected "citizens above suspicion" are, to the lowest gutters of organized crime and dope trafficking.

Among the list of Cohn's employers and protectors were the Anglophile powerbrokers John Foster Dulles and his younger brother Allen Dulles, and John Foster's protégé Thomas E. Dewey. The Dulles brothers and Dewey assembled the American end of a British-Canadian-U.S. grouping of the bloodiest assassins and the fanciest gentlemen. In this political brothel, Roy Cohn was a queen, and Dick Morris learned the trade of intrigue and duplicity.

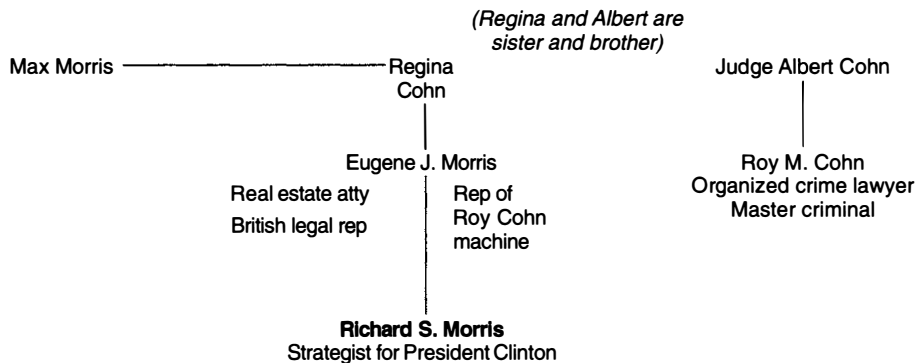
As secretary of state and CIA director, respectively, John Foster and Allen Dulles had protected and managed Roy Cohn's most flagrant adventurism as Joe McCarthy's counsel; John Foster warned U.S. diplomats in 1953 to spare no effort in spurring Cohn's witch-hunt (yet, publicly, John Foster Dulles denounced the despicable Cohn at every opportunity, and undoubtedly, found Cohn a thoroughly foul, albeit politically useful, person). In 1957, a leading member of the Dulles-Dewey apparatus, Dulles's former law partner, New York State Judge David W. Peck, personally arranged for Roy Cohn to be taken into the old-line New York Democratic Party law firm, Saxe, Bacon, and O'Shea. Judge Peck soon resigned the bench and rejoined the Dulles brothers' firm, Sullivan and Cromwell, while Cohn immediately made Saxe, Bacon into the New York nerve center for the criminal mafia assembled by Dulles and Dewey.

The roots of the relationship between the Dulles-Dewey crowd and the modern criminal apparatus go back to 1931. Under the Prohibition law, Charles "Lucky" Luciano and Murder Inc. boss Meyer Lansky unified the bootlegging operations from Canada into the United States into a single national cartel of all rackets. Important rivals, such as Al Capone, were jailed or murdered. Two huge corporations emerged from this bloodbath after repeal of Prohibition: Canada-based Seagram's liquors, half-owned by Lansky's partners, the Bronfman family, and half by the British whiskey trust; and U.S.-based Schenley liquors, founded by Lansky's partner, "retired" bootlegger Lewis Rosenstiel.

John Foster Dulles, attorney for the biggest London-New York bankers and a fervent backer of Adolf Hitler's new Nazi regime, at this time, took over the New York Young Republican Club and made its leadership into a Dulles-run political secret society. The purpose was to prepare for more criminal centralization. Many of Dulles's personal cadres were assistant federal prosecutors in New York; among these

FIGURE 1

Dick Morris Family Tree



were Dulles's political trainee Thomas E. Dewey, and David M. Peck.

In 1935, Dewey was made a New York Special Prosecutor, responsible for "investigating organized crime." He jailed Lucky Luciano, leaving Lansky the undisputed boss of the National Crime Syndicate. Entirely under Dulles's management, Dewey was elected New York's governor in 1942. Dewey freed Luciano from prison and exiled him to Italy in 1946. A pretty face was put on this, by the allegation that the caged Luciano, and the freed Lansky, had arranged with the secret services for the Mafia to police the New York waterfront during the war, protecting against Nazi sabotage. In constant cooperation with Anglo-American secret service teams (which were directed by the Dulles brothers and Averell Harriman on the American end), the freed Luciano restarted the world's main narcotics trafficking—"juice" for the Lansky empire.

The 'Kingmakers'

After World War II, the Dulles brothers set up another New York-based political secret society called the Kingmakers, centering on Thomas Dewey. Sullivan and Cromwell partner Charles S. Hamilton, Jr. organized the Kingmakers; as a director of the New York Port Authority and a labor law expert, Hamilton was positioned to aid the Dewey-Lansky-Luciano adventures. The Kingmakers' members included judges, prosecutors, and political figures.

The Dewey-Dulles reorganization of crime had some helpers who are particularly important to the Cohn-Morris story: Paul Lockwood, chief assistant to Dewey throughout the 1930s and 1940s, had, by the 1950s, become executive vice president of Lansky partner Rosenstiel's Schenley liquors. Lockwood was later joined by Louis Nichols, Roy Cohn's political plaything, who shifted from being chief assistant to J. Edgar Hoover at the FBI, to Schenley vice president in the Cohn-Mafia orbit.

Most dramatic was the rise of Jerry Finkelstein, one of

Dewey's staff members in the cynical 1935-36 "organized crime investigation." As will be seen, Finkelstein went on to acquire enormous wealth and a star role in the Roy Cohn-Dick Morris underworld.

Former New York Gov. Thomas Dewey and U.S. Solicitor General J. Lee Rankin went to London in 1958 to set up a British-dominated international body of elite lawyers, called World Peace Through Law. Dick Morris's father, Eugene Morris, was to be publicly identified as a leader of this lawyers' group in the succeeding period.

In 1958, Thomas Dewey and his son bought the Crosby-Miller Co. According to a May 20, 1976, article by Howard Kohn in *Rolling Stone* magazine, Allen Dulles gave Dewey \$2 million in CIA money for the purchase. The Dewey-controlled company then took over the Mary Carter Paint Co. Armed with the Dewey name, Mary Carter Paint served as a protective umbrella for the Lansky mob's move into Caribbean gambling, money laundering, and drug trafficking. In the late 1960s, a royal commission investigating organized crime in the British Caribbean islands, helped finish off all gambling rivals of Mary Carter Paint, which had meanwhile changed its name to Resorts International. (See *Dope, Inc.* [Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1992] for a full treatment of the Dewey-Lansky-Resorts story.)

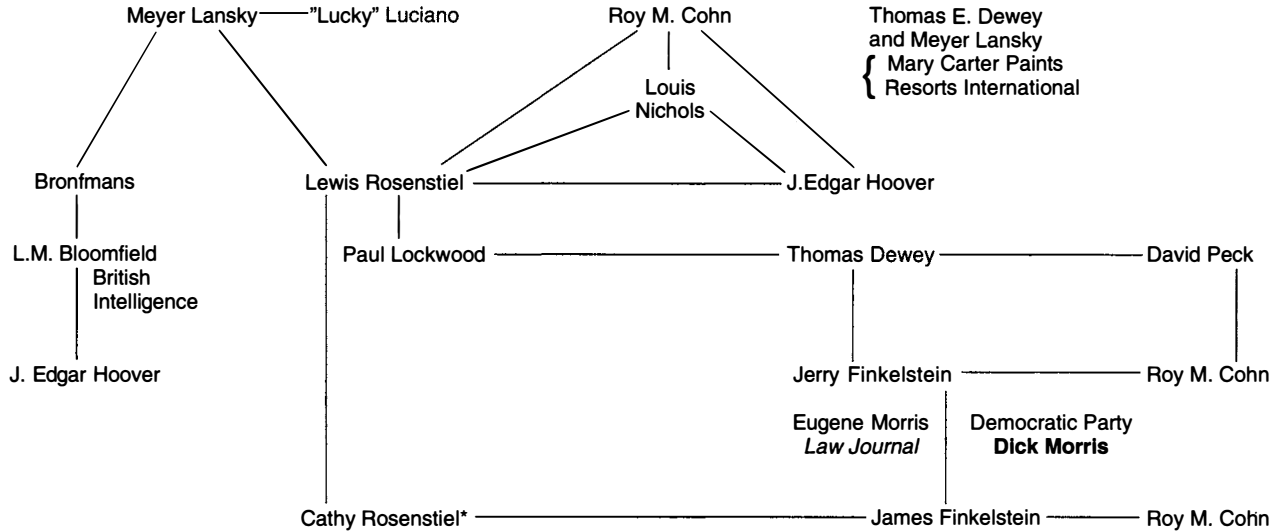
The Kennedy assassination

In 1958, just after being installed at Saxe, Bacon by the Dulles-Dewey apparatus, Roy Cohn became president of Lionel Corp. (the famous manufacturer of toy trains). Montreal crime boss Joseph Bonnano became Lionel's chairman. That same year, Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, a wartime British intelligence officer in the Special Operations Executive and an attorney for the Montreal-based Bronfman family, incorporated the Permanent Industrial Expositions company (known as Permindex), with himself as president and chairman.

Major Bloomfield and Roy Cohn were both intimates of

FIGURE 2

The Roy Cohn machine



*Cathy Rosenstiel was the granddaughter of Lansky crime partner Lewis Rosenstiel. She married James Finkelstein, son of Jerry, who succeeded him as publisher of the Cohn-Morris Law Journal. Lewis Rosenstiel and Jerry, James and Cathy Finkelstein were clients of Roy M. Cohn.

J. Edgar Hoover. Since World War II, Bloomfield had been a British intelligence liaison to Hoover, with oversight responsibilities for FBI Division 5-Counterintelligence. And since Cohn's "red-hunting" days, Cohn had maintained intimate political and personal relations with Hoover, the two of them also reportedly sharing sex with their mutual financial sponsor, Schenley's president, Lewis Rosenstiel.

Personnel working for Roy Cohn and Joe Bonnano at Lionel Corp.'s Texas subsidiary, International Control Corp., are identified, in a buried citation in the Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President Kennedy, as having worked in New Orleans in conjunction with Bloomfield's Permindex operatives, on matters which would soon come before the world with terrifying force.

In that period, Roy Cohn was increasingly placed under suspicion and investigation by Robert Kennedy, who became U.S. Attorney General in 1961.

President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963. The Warren Commission announced that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone perpetrator of a senseless crime. But New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison pointed to the Montreal-based Permindex organization as the planners and perpetrators of the JFK murder. The world's attention was focussed on Garrison's prosecution of a Permindex board member and prominent New Orleans socialite and Anglophile, Clay Shaw, for conspiracy to murder the President. Garrison's prosecution came under brutal attack from the Dulles forces, and from Kennedy's own national security adviser, McGeorge Bundy.

J. Lee Rankin, partner of Dewey and the Dulleses in creat-

ing the World Peace Through Law group, had been the executive director and general counsel of the Warren Commission. Rankin ran all aspects of the official federal inquiry into the President's murder, and all contacts between the Warren Commission and its staff went through Rankin. Rankin was the Warren Commission's liaison to Hoover's FBI, and to the Central Intelligence Agency, whose former director, Allen Dulles, President Kennedy had fired.

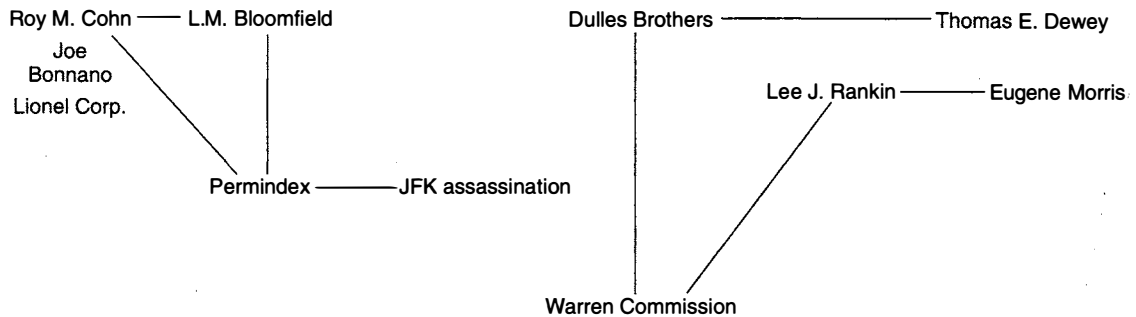
It was only as the result of the suppression of two crucial pieces of evidence, during the 1969 New Orleans trial, that Clay Shaw avoided conviction for the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Had Shaw been convicted, the entire edifice of murder and coverup would have come crashing down, and the role of Bloomfield, Cohn, et al. in the JFK assassination would have been the subject of worldwide attention. The Dulles-Rankin Warren Commission fraud would have been thoroughly exposed.

Roy Cohn's New York machine

After running the Warren Commission, Rankin went to New York as the city's corporation counsel under Mayor John Lindsay, beginning in 1967. Rankin immediately took off to Switzerland with Eugene Morris, who had been for several years chairman of the "urban renewal" section of the World Peace Through Law group. Beginning earlier in the 1960s, into the middle 1970s, the senior Morris commuted between London and New York for regular strategy meetings with what he has described as "top British lawyers," who apparently represented British real estate interests in New York. At

FIGURE 3

The Cohn machine and the Kennedy coverup



the 1967 Geneva conference of the British-run lawyers group, Morris chaired a panel on “urban renewal,” with Rankin participating in the panel.

At this time, Cohn’s underworld clients included Thomas and Joseph Gambino, family of the New York Mafia “boss of bosses” Carlo Gambino; Carmine Galante, alleged Mafia executive of Westchester County; Fat Tony Salerno; and Frank Cocchiaro, alleged subordinate of Sam (“the Plumber”) Cavalcante. Cohn was a partner of Joe Bonnano and his henchman, and a close comrade of Lansky partner Moe Dalitz. Gangsters would meet together in Cohn’s law office, so that the attorney-client privilege would prevent them from molestation by law enforcers.

Jerry Finkelstein, a Dulles-Dewey crime-organizing operative from the 1930s, was one of Cohn’s closest business partners and clients. By 1963, Finkelstein had total control of the *New York Law Journal*. This was the New York legal profession’s daily newspaper, which was given extraordinary power by Cohn’s father, Judge Albert Cohn, who decreed it the exclusive, official medium for publication of legal notices.

Eugene Morris joined the leadership team at the *Law Journal* as the Cohn family personal representative. From 1965 on, Morris edited a weekly *Journal* law column, which he often wrote himself. The paper greatly enhanced Roy Cohn’s power over New York’s judges and prosecutors. In his heyday, Democratic Party officials would come aboard Cohn’s yacht to decide with him who would be appointed to the bench.

Jerry Finkelstein’s son James, meanwhile, had married Cathy Rosenstiel, the granddaughter of Lansky’s crime partner Lewis Rosenstiel. Roy Cohn was the lawyer and fixer for all these Finkelsteins and Rosenstiels. When Lewis lay dying in 1976, Roy tried to get control over the massive Schenley fortune, allegedly by forging Rosenstiel’s will; Roy Cohn escaped disbarment, but was disbarred much later, for other infractions.

In the late 1960s, a new generation of Anglophile lawyers, close to Averell Harriman and George Bush’s family, took up the reins from the Dulleses and Dewey, directing the New York political establishment to get behind the election of John

V. Lindsay as mayor. The new group (called the Gotham Club or Gotham Committee) worked with Roy Cohn on “fixing” the Democratic Party, through attorney Edwin Weisel, Jr., Cohn’s lifelong friend. Weisel was a member of Prince Philip’s and Major Bloomfield’s “1001 Club”; Weisel and his father (a Harriman ally and Paramount Pictures director) were relied upon by President Lyndon Johnson to handle the New York Democrats after Kennedy’s murder put Johnson in the White House.

(President Johnson would publicly admit on two occasions that he was terrified of what he described as a “Murder, Inc. right inside our government,” that was behind the assassination of John Kennedy, and which, he believed, was poised to eliminate him the first time he stepped out of line.)

The Republican John Lindsay regime of 1965-73, with J. Lee Rankin as the city’s counsel, ushered in a “bankers’ revolution” in American politics. Beginning in 1967, there were new demands to cut the budget, bust the unions, and crush the poor. Young Dick Morris, the future adviser to President Clinton, graduated from Columbia University in 1967, just in time to join this brutal effort at the outset.

Dick Morris was hired as a researcher-propagandist by the Citizens’ Budget Commission immediately upon graduation. The CBC had been founded in 1932 by the big banks, and was chaired for many years by Columbia University President Nicholas Murray Butler, a fanatical Anglophile and one of the leading American organizers for the movement which put Adolf Hitler into power in Germany. Butler was also responsible for bringing the Comintern-sponsored Frankfurt School of radical Marxist-Freudians into the United States, and setting them up at Columbia University, once Hitler came into power.

The CBC had demanded budget cuts under the terrifying conditions of poverty and unemployment of the 1930s. In 1967-68, they were the propaganda center for Lindsay and Ford Foundation President McGeorge Bundy, in the drive for public acceptance of an era of “necessary pain,” hospital closings, welfare cutbacks, and the shutdown of “excessive government.” The CBC trustees who directed the work and training of employee Dick Morris, included executives of

the biggest British-controlled Wall Street firms, and Anglo-American real estate moguls and slumlords. Dick Morris did this work from 1967 to 1974, helping to bulldoze the living standards, the services, and the jobs of New Yorkers, and shifting the entire country into the frantic financial and real estate swindles of the succeeding era.

From 1970 to 1972, while Dick Morris was chief research analyst for this mayhem at CBC, Jerry Finkelstein served as chairman of the Democratic Party of New York City. It was precisely then that Dick Morris got into New York Democratic Party politics. Yet in his 1978 book, *Bum Rap on America's Cities: The Real Causes of Urban Decay*, Dick Morris leaves out any description of his family connections to criminal power centers, baldly asserting that, in the 1970-72 period, "I began to work with liberal Democratic political leaders and candidates in New York taking advantage of my familiarity with city finance to gain access to them and to help shape their ideas."

Sources familiar with the early years of Dick Morris's career in New York Democratic Party politics were far less kind. One longtime Manhattan political insider described Morris as a right-wing hack, running a group of young political operatives tied to Roy Cohn, who referred to themselves as "the special forces," adding that Morris had boosted a group of mob-owned candidates for city and state office.

Dick Morris's first polling-consultant job came in 1974, when his "access" to the political world had been well established. It was not long afterwards that Morris slithered into the life of rising Democratic politician Bill Clinton.

Lamm-Perot alliance means fascism for U.S.

by Kathleen Klenetsky

After weeks of coy hints, former Colorado Gov. Richard Lamm announced July 9 that he will seek the Presidential nomination of Ross Perot's Reform Party, which plans to hold a two-phase nominating convention this August. Lamm's entry into the race not only represents a potentially major challenge to President Bill Clinton's reelection, but is also designed to shape public policy in the direction of outright fascist policies, worse, by far, than even the draconian austerity program espoused by Newt Gingrich and his fellow "Conservative Revolutionaries."

In a July 10 radio interview with "EIR Talks," Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche called the Lamm-Reform Party alliance, "a very bad thing . . . a national secu-

rity threat."

Lamm is "more blatant than Hitler," LaRouche said, and his policy outlook "is that of 'Soylent Green,' the movie: to turn old people, and others who are considered 'useless eaters,'—that is, the way Hitler defined useless eaters—into meat! To save money for various trust funds, to cut the costs of supporting the older people and the poor, and all that sort of thing." If Lamm becomes the Reform Party's candidate, "we're going to have to call the Reform Party the 'Halloween Party.'"

Within 24 hours of Lamm's announcement, Perot announced on CNN's Larry King Live that he, too, was a candidate for the Reform Party's nomination.

The Reform Party has also entered into a bizarre political alliance with Leonora Fulani, an African-American radical who has vowed to lead the black vote, a constituency which will be among the biggest targets of the Reform Party's genocidal austerity, away from Clinton.

Lamm's 'raw deal'

At his July 9 press conference in Denver, Lamm, a lifelong Democrat and former supporter of Clinton, promised that his entrance into the Presidential race will be "politically traumatic," and then castigated both the Republicans and Democrats for failing to make the "hard choices"—such as draconian cutbacks in Medicare and Social Security—that he claims are necessary to restore the United States' preeminence. "I see this as a watershed election," Lamm told reporters. "America has to ask itself not what it wants, but what it can afford. . . . As a nation, [we] have to go from an entitlement ethic to a self-responsibility ethic."

The former lawyer, who currently teaches a course titled "Hard Choices" at the University of Denver, also declared war on the New Deal, which did so much to lift millions of Americans out of poverty through such innovations as Social Security, by charging that it has "become a raw deal for our children."

But it's what Lamm has in store for the U.S. population that is the real "raw deal." In media appearances, speeches, and articles in the recent period, Lamm has made it quite clear that he has not abandoned the fascist proclivities embodied in his notorious 1984 statement, that the elderly must "die and get out of the way" of younger generations, or the rhetorical question he posed in 1983: "Can we afford to spend more money trying to teach severely retarded children than we spend to educate our brightest children? We must ask ourselves—in a world of limited resources, does it make sense to spend \$10,000 a year to educate a child to roll over?"

If anything, Lamm's embrace of policies that stink of the Nazi's deliberate extermination of millions of people classified as "useless eaters" (the elderly, the ill, and otherwise "nonproductive") and "racially inferior," has become even more intense over the ensuing 12 years.

Summarized, Lamm wants a complete overhaul of entitle-